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Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009

Implementation of projects financed from the Development Account: fifth progress report

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 56/237, in which the Assembly reiterated its decision to continue to keep the implementation of the Development Account under review, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in its reports to the fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions of the Assembly, recommended that the report of the Secretary-General be submitted in the context of the presentation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium concerned.

The present report provides information on progress made, an update on the management and coordination of the Development Account and an overview of the way forward for the Development Account, based on lessons learned.

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I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 56/237 of 24 December 2001, the General Assembly reiterated its decision to keep the implementation of the Development Account under review, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject. The present report has been prepared in response to the aforementioned resolution and in the light of the recommendation by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions reflected in its reports,[1] which requested further information on the progress made in the Development Account in the context of the presentation of the proposed programme budget.

2. The report covers the progress made in meeting the expectations of Member States, as expressed through the criteria established by the Assembly in resolutions 53/220 A and 53/220 B for project implementation, modalities, and results. Further, it provides an update on the management and coordination of the Development Account and contains proposals on the way forward for the Development Account, based on lessons learned.[2]

3. The information in the report is drawn from the progress and final evaluation reports received from implementing entities as of 31 January 2007. Implementing entities are required to submit yearly progress reports and a final report once projects are completed.

4. The report should be read in conjunction with the Development Account website, http://www.un.org/esa/devaccount, which provides information on individual projects as well as on the programme as a whole. The website offers information on both general and project-specific progress achieved under the five approved tranches. For each project, that information includes the logical framework, the implementation rate in terms of utilization of budgeted resources and the impact achieved thus far. Users can view the full list of projects by tranche, geographical region or implementing entity. The site also provides resolutions, guidelines, additional thematic overviews and materials on lessons learned.

5. In accordance with resolution 61/252, a separate report will be submitted to the Assembly for its consideration at its sixty-second session assessing the impact of the Development Account in terms of its aims and purposes. That report will supplement the progress report and provide a more in-depth analysis of the activities and the impact of the Account.

6. The objective of the Development Account is to fund technical cooperation projects, for the benefit of multiple developing countries, in the priority programmatic areas under the responsibility of the respective implementing entities, particularly as they relate to advancing the goals set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration and in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and international agreements since 1992. The Account is funded under the programme budget[3] and executed by economic and social entities of the United Nations under the umbrella of the Executive Committee for Economic and Social

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[1] A/57/7/Add.5 and *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 7A* (A/58/7/Add.1-30).

[2] Lessons learned are drawn from the Development Account progress report (A/58/404) and the continuous monitoring of Development Account projects and processes.

[3] For 2006-2007, see resolution 60/247 A of 23 December 2005.

Affairs. Development Account projects cover all regions of the globe and focus on 11 thematic clusters set by the Executive Committee.[4]

7. The entities of the Executive Committee are involved in the follow-up to the outcomes of global conference and summits, and through their normative and analytical activities have developed significant knowledge in that area. Through knowledge such management tools as networks, interactive websites and online distance learning courses and through training, the Development Account converts their analytical and normative knowledge into operational capacity that is useful at the country level.

8. The Development Account promotes stronger cooperation among the entities of the Executive Committee, building on the specialized knowledge assets of each entity, and benefiting from an increased awareness by Executive Committee members of the technical cooperation capacities of other Executive Committee entities. It also creates new incentives for and methods of cooperation.

9. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs acts as Programme Manager of the Account. In that capacity, he substantively coordinates the overall activities, leads programming of the Account, monitors the implementation of projects, helps assess its impact and reports to intergovernmental bodies on all of the above.

II. Progress in meeting the expectations of Member States

10. The States Members of the United Nations have expressed their expectations for the Development Account through a number of resolutions.[5] Member States expect the Account to have a developmental impact on a country, to be cost-effective in particular through the use of information and communications technology (ICT) and to be jointly designed and carried out by several implementing entities (see General Assembly resolution 56/237). They expect it to create multiplier effects and promote regional and interregional economic and technical cooperation among the developing countries (see resolution 53/220 A).

11. Development Account activities started in 1998. Currently 90 projects have been or are being implemented for an overall cumulative budget of $65 million. Projects have been executed in five consecutive tranches with many projects now completed. Each tranche focuses on a different theme. The following table summarizes the status of those tranches.

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[4] The thematic clusters are as follows: international trade; macroeconomics and finance; sustainable development, human settlements and energy; social development; advancement of women; countries in special situations; governance and institution-building; science, technology and productive sectors; human rights; statistics; and population.

[5] Since its inception the Account has been guided by a number of (a) resolutions: 52/12 B, 52/221 A, 52/235, 53/220 A, 53/220 B, 54/15, 54/250, 56/237 and 60/246; and (b) reports: A/53/945, A/57/7/Add.5, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/58/6/Add.1), *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 7A* (A/58/7/Add.1-30), A/59/397, A/60/608 and A/61/282.

Development Account projects as at 30 April 2007[a]

Tranche	*Theme*	*Biennium*	*Total number of projects*	*Appropriation (thousands of United States dollars)*	*Implementation rate (percentage)*
1	Support for the implementation of global conferences	1998-1999	7	13 065	Closed
2	Networking and regional and subregional expertise	2000-2001	16	13 065	Closed
3	Capacity-building for managing globalization	2002-2003	20	13 065	Closed
4	Capacity-building for Millennium Development Goals through partnerships, knowledge-management and taking advantage of information and communications technologies	2004-2005	23	13 065	64.3
5	Supporting progress towards the internationally agreed development goals, through knowledge-management, networking and partnerships	2006-2007	24	16 481[b]	15.3
	Total		**90**		

[a] While project status reports are provided on an annual basis and are due at the end of January of each year, implementation results are calculated based on the latest available data as of 30 April 2007.

[b] The General Assembly, in its resolution 60/246, decided that the Development Account should be recosted for the biennium 2006-2007. The results of that exercise have led to an increase of $915,900. In its resolution 61/252 the Assembly decided to appropriate the amount of $2.5 million as an immediate exceptional measure towards addressing the lack of transfer of resources to the Account since its inception. Accordingly, the revised appropriation of the Development Account for the biennium 2006-2007 amounts to $16,480,900. A separate note has been submitted to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions with regard to the utilization of the additional funds ($3,415,900), where a total of six projects are proposed to be added to the total projects approved for the biennium 2006-2007. For comparison with prior tranches, without the additional funds, the implementation rate for the fifth tranche is 19.2 per cent.

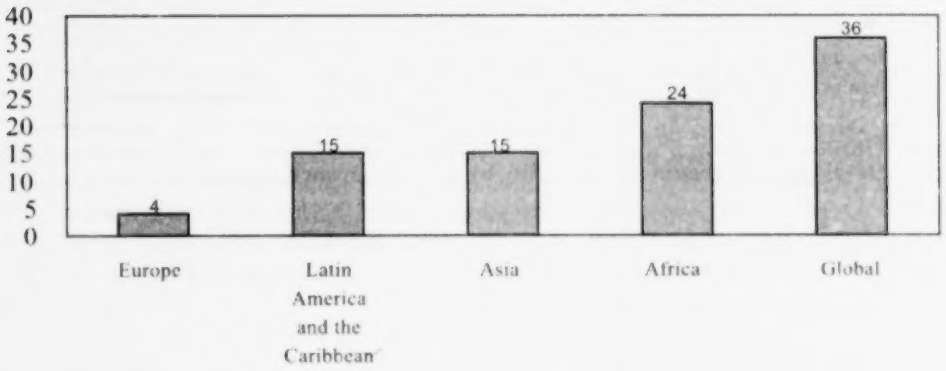
12. As of 30 April 2007, the implementation rate of the projects under the fourth tranche was at 64.3 per cent. The fifth tranche projects, which started in the course of 2006, had an implementation rate of 15.3 per cent, in line with expectations for the first year of operation of individual projects. Implementation rates for individual projects are provided in the annex, and details of implementation can be found on the Development Account website. Feedback from implementing entities shows that delays in project implementation and low implementation rates are often caused by changes in the project team, a lack of qualified consultants or problems encountered in the recipient countries. The activities of the projects of the first three tranches have been completed and the tranches have been closed.

13. An enhanced online monitoring system has recently been put in place to make projections regarding the overall pace of project implementation, not only in financial terms, but also in terms of the implementation of planned activities. The monitoring system consists mainly of the analysis of progress reports and final evaluations. The analysis is then used for feedback provided to the implementing entities.

14. Project design has evolved over the years. Implementing entities now have a better grasp of the logical framework, and the quality of project documents has improved considerably. The average budget per project has decreased from $930,000 for the first to third tranches to $650,000 for the fourth and fifth tranches, which, as a result of lessons learned, is now considered optimal in terms of reconciling the ability to execute projects within existing staff resources, over the

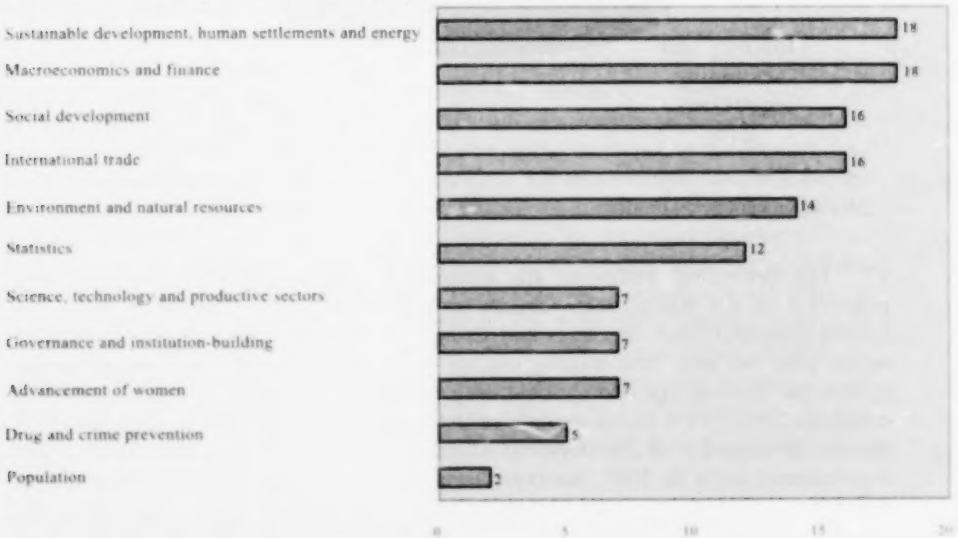
time frame of under four years, as guided by Member States. Joint implementation between two or more executing agencies has emerged as a cost-effective and synergetic way to operate across sectors and regions. Partnerships with other international organizations, academia, civil society and the private sector are increasingly being encouraged, as they are seen to generate beneficial synergies.

Figure 1
Number of Development Account projects by region[a]



[a] Projects might appear in more than one category as they span different regions.

Figure 2
Number of Development Account projects by thematic cluster[a]

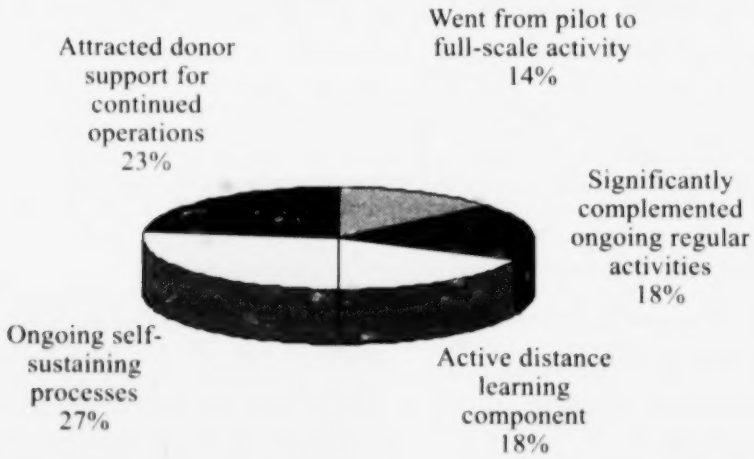


[a] Some projects might appear in more than one category as they cover more than one thematic cluster. The list of clusters varies slightly from those established by the Executive Committee to better reflect the focus of the Development Account.

15. Thematic coverage of Development Account projects directly relates to the areas of responsibility and priorities of entities of the Committee that possess specific knowledge and expertise.

16. In response to the Secretary-General's report (A/59/397), which took into consideration the recommendation of the General Assembly that Development Account projects should lead to some durable, self-sustaining process, the need to have a sound sustainability plan for all projects before funding is allotted continues to be stressed to implementing entities. Most self-sustaining processes set in motion by the Development Account since 1998 have led to the following: (a) the project progressing from pilot to full-scale project; (b) the project significantly complementing and impacting in a lasting manner ongoing regular activities of the implementing entity; (c) the project developing an active distance learning component; or (d) the project attracting donor support for continuing operations.

Figure 3
Development Account sustainability by typology, tranches 1 to 3[a]


Went from pilot to full-scale activity 14%
Attracted donor support for continued operations 23%
Significantly complemented ongoing regular activities 18%
Ongoing self-sustaining processes 27%
Active distance learning component 18%

[a] Based on completed tranches.

17. The preceding outcomes are measurable and sustainable, which reflects positively on the lasting achievements of the Development Account to date. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, for example, developed a sustainable action plan for their first tranche project on a computer and telecommunications system for international and national drug control, which has been distributed to 16 countries (http://www.unodc.org/nds/en/index.html). An upgraded system, based on the one developed with Development Account funds, is now in its sixth version and was released early in 2007. Another Development Account project, "Rational and efficient use of energy and water resources in Central Asia", has made the successful leap from a pilot project to a full-fledged project. This was achieved by raising funds from Estonia, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for a supplementary project budgeted at 120,000 euros and through

the extensive engagement of local stakeholders (more information on the project is available from http://www.talaschu.org).

18. In his reports A/52/848 and A/52/1009 the Secretary-General reiterated that proposals for Development Account projects should pursue low-cost implementation solutions. In its resolution 56/237 of 24 December 2001, the General Assembly welcomed the fact that the implementation of the approved projects financed from the Development Account was cost-effective. The Assembly further established, in its resolution 53/220 A of 7 April 1999, that approved projects should have multiplier effects. The preceding criteria have been strictly adhered to, with the understanding that the overall low cost of projects encourages innovation, cooperation and synergies.

19. To date, 70 per cent[6] of all completed Development Account projects have developed durable low-cost scalable solutions that generate multiplier effects via distance learning modules, networks and the adaptation of both previously organized workshops and previously produced research and training materials. Courses developed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) within the framework of the third tranche continue to be held, with the latest course conducted in Thailand in 2006, as a result of the ongoing efforts of the UNCTAD Virtual Institute on Trade and Development to promote the courses in national universities where future trade negotiators train (additional information is available from http://vi.unctad.org:8080/unctadvi/secure/unHome.jsf.).

20. Development Account projects are expected to take advantage of the networking of expertise at the subregional, regional, and global levels. In line with resolution 53/220 A and guided by the recommendations and views of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report to the sixtieth session of the General Assembly,[7] projects from the first three tranches have endeavoured to build a network.[8] Although the original assumption was that information and communications technologies would be leveraged in the development of networks, only about one third of all networks used ICT effectively. Projects instead tended to rely on more formal modes of communication and network building, such as establishing contact during meetings and workshops. This modality of connecting experts met with success, particularly when the network was designed to link together a core group of experts. Another example comes from the area of statistics. Every year, an expert network of heads of statistical offices, supported in part by a project on regional capacity for statistical development in South-East Asia, sponsored by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs under the second tranche, meets for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Heads of Statistical Offices Meeting. The most recent meeting was held in November 2006 (http://www.aseansec.org/18981.htm). The network ensures the sustainability of statistical activities supported by the Development Account in the region and plans to meet in Cambodia in late 2007. The establishment of formal network architecture, either in the form of an annual meeting or of a viable ICT

[6] The other 30 per cent carried out valuable capacity-building measures on a one-time basis that did not lead to any multiplier effects as described above.

[7] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/60/7), chap II.A, sect. 34.

[8] The analysis of networks built can be carried out in a meaningful way only when the project has been completed.

electronic forum, markedly increases the probability that the network will be relevant, successful and durable.

21. The typology of networks for the Development Account, as shown below, was developed based on an analysis of the activities of the Account. The networks were categorized and defined as follows:

(a) **Traditional expert networks** consist of government officials who meet face-to-face during meetings and workshops;

(b) **Directories, portals and databases** are online repositories of information, such as contact information or training material, that serve to connect people;

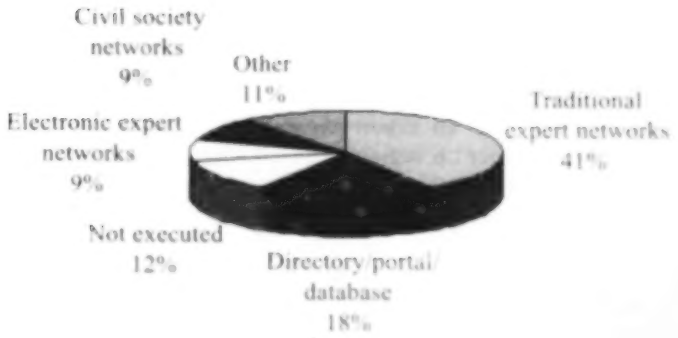
(c) **Non-executed networks** are those foreseen in the project documents but not carried out owing to a refocus of the project or time constraints;

(d) **Electronic expert networks** consist of government experts who are linked by interactive websites or electronic mailing lists;

(e) **Civil society networks** are made up mostly of non-governmental organizations and local authorities;

(f) **Other networks** consist of a mix of the actors mentioned above and often include members of academia.

Figure 4
Development account network typology, tranches 1 to 3



22. The most effective networking modality is to leverage pre-existing networks. That strategy enables the project to mobilize stakeholders rapidly around the project objective and to avoid excessive costs in network construction and recruitment. The networks also enhance the visibility and sustainability of the projects. For example, a project funded under the first tranche supported an existing network of women in

peacebuilding and helped to promote the participation of women in preventing conflict and restoring peace in Africa.

23. While building on pre-existing networks has proven to be the most effective project modality, the Development Account has also successfully built and maintained 13 new networks. Those networks continue to facilitate the transfer of knowledge, skills, and experiences, generating an impact beyond the original scope of project activities and intended impacts. Development Account networks serve to develop regional and interregional links, influence decision makers, and sustain local capacity-building movements. The Global Trade Point Network was a project developed by UNCTAD under the first tranche. The project was entitled "Promotion of electronic commerce", and it was designed to assist small and medium-sized enterprises in international trade activities, especially through the Internet. The Network has since developed into a self-sustaining entity called the World Trade Point Federation (http://www.tradepoint.org). The Federation, through a network of more than 120 trade information and facilitation centres, known as trade points, assists small and medium-sized enterprises in over 90 countries worldwide in trading internationally through the use of electronic commerce technologies.

24. With a view to promoting capacity-building in developing countries and to keeping Development Account projects economical and effective, it has been stressed to implementing entities that projects are to use local expertise whenever and wherever possible. To maximize the knowledge transfer component of the Development Account programme, human and technical capacities available in the developing countries are used to the extent possible, in line with the criteria established by the General Assembly in its resolution 53/220 A.

25. Development Account projects, in response to criteria set forth in the proposed programme budget of the Secretary-General for the biennium 2006-2007[9] and based on guidance from the General Assembly in its resolution 53/220 A, supported the creation and strengthening of development partnerships between the United Nations and outside institutions. Many projects engage regional organizations and local, regional and/or international non-governmental organizations. Executing entities are encouraged to forge useful collaborative relationships to multiply the effects of specific activities, especially by exchanging knowledge and combining capacities. A project funded under the first tranche, entitled "Internet for population research", supported by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, established two regional networks of population research and training institutions. One of the networks, Demoneta, is comprised of six centres in French-speaking West Africa; the other, Demonetasia, is comprised of eight centres in Asia. Both have active websites and electronic discussion groups. The Centre for Population and Development (CEPED), in Paris, continues to provide support for Demoneta, demonstrating the viability of the partnership modality that was created as a result of Development Account activities.

26. A project funded under the third tranche, entitled "Capacity-building in developing countries to attract and benefit from international investment", implemented by UNCTAD, has succeeded largely because of a strong partnership between UNCTAD, the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (World Bank Group) and other relevant international organizations and research institutions.

[9] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/60/6/Add.1).

27. South-South cooperation remains an essential consideration in the delivery of Development Account projects. A project under the first tranche, entitled "Strengthening capacity in the compilation of statistics and indicators for United Nations conferences, follow-up in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) region", aimed to establish a network of experts in environment, social and gender statistics to foster South-South cooperation. The CARICOM Advisory Group on social, gender and environment statistics formed by the project has continued to be an important framework for facilitating statistical activities in the subregion. Comprised of seven directors of national statistical offices and representatives of the CARICOM Secretariat and the United Nations Statistics Division, it was established to ensure sustainability in the areas of social, gender and environment statistics in the region. Capacity-building study tours, country missions to nine CARICOM member States, two training workshops in regional statistics, and comprehensive information technology training for national statistical offices of CARICOM member States are some of the project activities that typify the form of South-South cooperation promoted by Development Account activities.

III. Update on the management of the Development Account

28. The Development Account is now launching its sixth tranche, thus marking 10 years of operation. Since the Account's inception, valuable management lessons have been learned and applied to each subsequent tranche. The use of logical frameworks, results-based budgeting and project documents has been fully standardized over the years. Standardized workplans have been developed to facilitate the monitoring of current progress towards achieving objectives. Easily accessible guidelines are regularly updated to ensure the proper use of and compliance with the logical framework and results-based management. Enhanced Intranet tools, such as the development account monitoring system, have been developed and are being used with great effect in the monitoring and evaluation of the Account. The monitoring system allows for easy access to information on all projects and analytical material, and greatly facilitates the monitoring of projects. Metrics, such as completion rates for activities and expected accomplishments, have been developed to measure the performance of projects on the basis of improved progress-reporting modalities. Such tools allow potential areas of concern to be identified and addressed quickly.

29. Lessons learned from the first three tranches have been effectively applied to the programming of the fourth and fifth tranches and the design of the sixth tranche. Feedback has been sought and received from the implementing entities regarding project design components and workplans. Specific components of Development Account projects have been examined in depth, and have resulted in specific recommendations regarding network start-up time, the development of scalable solutions and ways to balance innovation and results.

30. The recommendation of the Board of Auditors on the timely submission of Development Account progress reports[10] has been implemented through close monitoring of the projects and ongoing communication with implementing entities. Consequently, the benefits and findings of progress reports can flow into the

[10] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 5* (A/61/5, vol. I) vol. I.

formulation and revision of project documents, taking into consideration the lessons learned in the implementation of previous projects.

IV. Conclusions and recommendation

31. **Arrangements and tools for the management of the Account are reviewed regularly. In line with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report,[11] the focus is on lessons learned and on integrating them effectively into the design of new projects and activities. Project documents, progress reports and final reports are required to include a separate section on lessons learned and good practices. The lessons learned at the project level are compiled and distilled into lessons learned at the programme level.**

32. **The additional funds approved by the Assembly through resolutions 60/246 and 61/252 (reflecting recosting and an additional appropriation of $2.5 million) have allowed six additional projects to be proposed for the fifth tranche and four for the sixth tranche. Those funds provide implementing entities with supplementary means to help fulfil the objectives of the Development Account and to complement their own work.**

33. **Over the 10-year lifespan of its capacity-building efforts, the Development Account has become an important low-cost, innovative knowledge management tool of the United Nations Secretariat. Its reliance on local expertise and on networking has been especially effective in promoting South-South cooperation. Many Development Account activities have had multiplier effects and are having a self-sustaining developmental impact. By complementing rather than duplicating the work of the entities of the Executive Committee for Economic and Social Affairs, the Account has helped them to achieve their programmatic priorities, a result that has been welcomed by Executive Committee members and that will serve as a foundation for future activities.**

34. **The introduction of standardized project documents, the consistent application of results-based management and the adherence to a logical framework in project design have significantly improved project implementation over the years. Final evaluations and external evaluations after the completion of projects contribute to the analysis of lessons learned. Among the contributions of this approach has been the shifting of priorities, from the creation of new networks to the strengthening and upgrading of existing ones.**

35. **Looking ahead, it is clear that the monitoring and evaluation capacities of Development Account management will be essential. Given the volume and scope of Development Account projects, those capacities need to be continually upgraded if the Account is to remain an effective capacity-building tool of the United Nations Secretariat.**

36. **The Assembly may wish to take note of the present report.**

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[11] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 7A* (A/58/7/Add.1-30).

Annex

Update on the status of the fourth and fifth tranches: implementation rates

Table A.1
Projects funded from section 35, Development Account, of the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005 (fourth tranche)

	Project title	*Implementing office*	*Approved*	*Expenditures*	*Balance*	*Implementation rate (percentage)*
			(Thousands of United States dollars)			
A	Enhancing knowledge-sharing to support the poverty reduction strategy process in Africa	ECA	580.0	188.0	392.0	32.4
B	Strengthening the capacity of the African policy community to meet the Millennium Development Goals through knowledge-sharing in the framework of South-South partnership	ECA	570.0	15.8	554.2	2.8
C	Capacity-building for air quality management and the application of clean coal combustion technologies in Central Asia	ECE	680.0	460.0	220.0	67.6
D	Interregional partnership for promoting trade as an engine for growth through knowledge management and information and communications technology	ECLAC	920.0	736.5	183.5	80.1
E	Strengthening the capacity of Latin American and Caribbean countries to fulfil the Millennium Development Goals	ECLAC	600.0	420.1	179.9	70.0
F	Capacity-building in trade and the environment	RCs	1 025.0	896.8	128.2	87.5
G	Housing the poor in urban economies: local government capacity-building in Asia and the Pacific through virtual communities on the Internet	ESCAP	530.0	435.0	95.0	82.1
H	Capacity-building for sustainable utilization, management and protection of internationally shared groundwater in the Mediterranean region	ESCWA	360.0	188.1	171.9	52.3
I	Promoting new technologies for employment and poverty alleviation among members of ESCWA	ESCWA	360.0	317.5	42.5	88.2
J	Capacity-building at the local and national levels for the monitoring of the Millennium Development Goal target on slums	UN-Habitat	620.0	557.8	62.2	90.0
K	Capacity-building for debt sustainability in developing countries	UNCTAD	640.0	345.2	294.8	53.9
L	Strengthening capacity in developing countries for meeting the Millennium Development Goals through policies and actions in trade and trade-related areas	UNCTAD	640.0	361.6	278.4	56.5
M	Capacity-building in trade and transport facilitation for landlocked transit developing countries	UNCTAD	640.0	405.4	234.6	63.3
N	Capacity-building of developing country investment promotion agencies in investment promotion through public-private partnerships and the negotiation of international investment agreements	UNCTAD	650.0	319.7	330.3	49.2

	Project title	Implementing office	Approved	Expenditures	Balance	Implementation rate (percentage)
			(Thousands of United States dollars)			
O	South-South regional cooperation for promoting good practices of crime prevention in the developing world	UNODC	370.0	322.5	47.5	87.2
P	Capacity-building through partnership and information and communications technology for using indigenous knowledge for nature conservation in Africa	UNEP	315.0	225.0	90.0	71.4
Q	Capacity-building for environmental data, information and knowledge management to support decision-making at the regional and national levels	UNEP	375.0	311.8	63.2	83.1
R	Development of national legal databases for capacity-building to enhance access to environmental law information in Africa	UNEP	325.0	230.0	95.0	70.8
S	Building capacity in macroeconomic policy analysis in Central America and the Caribbean	DESA	460.0	276.1	183.9	60.0
T	Promoting knowledge management, innovation and the use of information technology in the public sector to meet the Millennium Development Goals	DESA	550.0	189.5	360.5	34.5
U	International partnerships for new and emerging technologies for sustainable development	DESA	570.0	140.1	429.9	24.6
V	Strengthening statistical capacity-building in support of the Millennium Development Goals in the Economic Community of West African States	DESA	645.0	586.4	58.6	90.9
W	Capacity-building for policymaking on information and communications technology	DESA	640.0	471.9	168.1	73.7
	Total		**13 065.0**	**8 400.8**	**4 664.2**	**64.3**

Note: DESA: Department of Economic and Social Affairs, ECA: Economic Commission for Africa, ECE: Economic Commission for Europe, ECLAC: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; ESCAP: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; ESCWA: Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia; RC: regional commissions; UNCTAD: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme; UN-Habitat: United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

Table A.2

Projects funded from section 34, Development Account, of the programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 (fifth tranche)

	Project title	*Implementing office*	*Approved*	*Expenditures*	*Balance*	*Implementation rate (percentage)*
			(Thousands of United States dollars)			
A	Interregional cooperation on the measurement of the informal sector and informal employment	ESCAP	800.0	326.2	473.8	40.8
B	Interregional cooperation to strengthen social inclusion, gender equality and health promotion in the Millennium Development Goals process	ESCAP	855.0	663.7	191.3	77.6
C	Knowledge networks through ICT access points for disadvantaged communities	ESCWA	970.0	73.4	896.6	7.6
D	Public-Private Partnership Alliance programme for capacity-building in infrastructure development and provision of basic services	ESCAP	615.0	198.3	416.7	32.2
E	Capacity-building in support of trade integration with emphasis on integrated trade information flow management and trade facilitation in Central Asia	ECE	385.0	36.0	349.0	9.4
F	Strengthening the statistical capacity of Central Asian countries to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals	ECE	385.0	165.9	219.1	43.1
G	Strengthening the capacity of Latin American and Caribbean countries to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by sharing information about successful initiatives through a regional network (ECLAC, with inputs from ESCAP, ECA and ESCWA)	ECLAC	410.0	105.4	304.6	25.7
H	Implications of macroeconomic policy, external shocks and social protection systems for poverty, inequality and social vulnerability in Latin America and the Caribbean	ECLAC	410.0	0.0	410.0	0.0[a]
I	Sustainable modernization of agriculture and rural transformation in Africa	ECA	410.0	0.0	410.0	0.0[a]
J	Strengthening African statistical systems to generate gender-disaggregated data to support policies to promote gender equality and empowerment of women	ECA	410.0	0.0	410.0	0.0[a]
K	Strengthening the development of international merchandise trade statistics and the compilation of e-commerce in member countries of ESCWA	ESCWA	460.0	42.1	417.9	9.2
L	Capacity-building for ICT measurement and policy	UNCTAD	510.0	114.5	395.5	22.5
M	Capacity-building for policymaking on the promotion and application of science and technology to meet the Millennium Development Goals	UNCTAD	305.0	0.0	305.0	0.0[a]
N	Developing local capacities in Africa for the identification of growth opportunities through resource mobilization	UNCTAD	560.0	95.2	464.8	17.0
O	Strengthening national capacities for home-grown economic policies through a network of the UNCTAD Virtual Institute	UNCTAD	560.0	155.9	404.1	27.8
P	South-South network of Global Environment Outlook collaborating centres for integrated environmental assessment and reporting	UNEP	560.0	22.6	537.4	4.0

	Project title	Implementing office	Approved	Expenditures	Balance	Implementation rate (percentage)
			(Thousands of United States dollars)			
Q	Implementation of a regional programme on sustainable production and consumption in Latin America and the Caribbean	UNEP	560.0	0.0	560.0	0.0[a]
R	Collection and analysis of data and trends on drugs, crime and victimization in Africa	UNODC	480.0	97.6	382.4	20.3
S	Urban safety for the poor through local government capacity-building, with a focus on the most vulnerable groups in Asia and the Pacific	UN-Habitat	625.0	47.8	577.2	7.6
T	Strengthening statistical capacity in support of progress towards the internationally agreed development goals in the Southern African Development Community region	DESA/ECA	950.0	205.9	744.1	21.7
U	Realizing the Millennium Development Goals through socially inclusive macroeconomic policies	DESA	600.0	18.2	581.8	3.0
V	Capacity-building to integrate older persons in development goals and frameworks through the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing	DESA	510.0	123.8	386.2	24.3
W	Engaging indigenous women: local government capacity-building through new technologies in Latin America	DESA	450.0	0.0	450.0	0.0[a]
X	Strengthening the capacity of parliaments in Africa to harness information and communications technology	DESA	285.0	22.5	262.5	7.9
	Subtotal		**13 065.0**	**2 515.0**	**10 550.0**	**19.2**
	Amount increased through recosting[b]		915.9			
	Amount appropriated pursuant to resolution 61/252[b]		2 500.0			
	Total		**16 480.9**	**2 515.0**	**13 965.9**	**15.3**

Note: DESA: Department of Economic and Social Affairs; ECA: Economic Commission for Africa; ECE: Economic Commission for Europe; ECLAC: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; ESCAP: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; RC: regional commissions; ESCWA: Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia; UNCTAD: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme; UN-Habitat: United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

[a] The planning phase for all projects has been initiated and start-up activities often do not require any funding.

[b] Additional projects will be added in 2007 utilizing the additional resources.